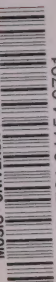


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ДЖОРДЖ ГЕРШВИН

КОНЦЕРТ

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО
С ОРКЕСТРОМ

ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ
ДЛЯ ДВУХ ФОРТЕПИАНО

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МУЗЫКА
Москва 1967



M
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ДЖОРДЖ ГЕРШВИН И ЕГО ФОРТЕПИАННЫЙ КОНЦЕРТ

«Только та музыка жизнеспособна, которой в самом широком смысле присущи черты народной музыки. Всякая другая — умирает».

Джордж ГЕРШВИН

Джордж Гершвин (1898—1937), один из самых выдающихся композиторов Америки, родился 26 сентября 1898 г. в Нью-Йорке (умер 11 июля 1937 г.). Его родители, Морис Гершвиц и Роза Брускина, были эмигрантами из России.

С юных лет Гершвин сталкивается с музыкальным искусством негров, которое оставляет в его душе глубокий след. Интерес к негритянской музыке не покидает его на протяжении всей жизни. Он берет частные уроки у Чарльза Гамбисера, известного композитора и концертирующего пианиста, знакомится с произведениями Баха и Бетховена, Шопена и Листа, Дебюсси и Равеля, получая попутно некоторые знания по теории, гармонии, контрапункту и строению музыкальной формы. Систематического музыкального образования Гершвин не получил. Испытывая недостаток в знаниях, Гершвин учился всю свою жизнь.

С 19 лет он занимается исключительно сочинением музыки. Поначалу это были песни. Образцами для Гершвина служили в это время песни Ирвинга Берлина и Джерома Керна. Познакомившись с театром, Гершвин увлекается им настолько, что посвящает себя целиком сочинению музыки для музыкальных комедий, обзоров, ревью. Популярность Гершвина быстро растет. Многие песни из его музыкальных комедий и ревью стали известными во всем мире («Свани», «Любимый мой», «О, будьте добры», «Лиза», «Любовь вошла» и многие другие). К этому времени относится начало совместной работы со старшим братом Айрой, который пишет для Гершвина тексты песен.

В 1922 году появляется одноактная опера Гершвина — «135-я улица», посвященная жизни негров в Америке, что по тому времени было довольно смело.

Первым произведением крупной формы явилась «Голубая рапсодия» для фортепиано с оркестром, написанная для оркестра Поля Уайтмена и по его же заказу в 1924 году. Успех этого произведения обратил на Гершвина внимание не только широкой публики, но и видных художников. В числе друзей и почитателей таланта Гершвина были Чарли Чаплин, Яша Хейфец, шансонье Морис Шевалье, дирижеры Билл Дейли и Поль Уайтмен.

Гершвину хотелось, чтобы его музыку сразу же узнавали как американскую, так же как музыку Иоганна Штрауса признают венской, а музыку Дебюсси — французской. И поскольку джаз — типично американское явление,

Гершвин использует некоторые элементы его в своей «Голубой рапсодии». 62-летний Вальтер Дамрош, один из известнейших американских дирижеров, ученик Бюлова, был восхищен этим сочинением. Он добился того, что Гершвин получил официальный заказ от Нью-Йоркского симфонического общества написать произведение для симфонического оркестра. Гершвин решил написать фортепианный концерт.

Работа над концертом началась в июле 1925 г. и была закончена 10 ноября. В отличие от «Голубой рапсодии», Гершвин сам оркеструет концерт. Фортепиано он противопоставляет обычный симфонический оркестр и к двойному составу деревянных духовых добавляет флейту пикколо, английский рожок и бас-кларнет; в медную группу вводит помимо 4-х валторн, 3-х труб и 3-х тромбонов — тубу и кроме полной струнной группы — целый ряд ударных: литавры, большой и малый барабаны (местами ударник играет на малом барабане металлическими щетками), тарелку, гонг, ксилофон, колокола и, как курьез, «charleston stick» (деревянный брусочек), по которому ударяют палочкой. Интересно, что в этом сочинении композитор не использует саксофоны.

Благодаря своему фортепианному концерту Гершвин получил доступ в Карнеги-Холл, самый значительный концертный зал Нью-Йорка. Концерт состоялся 3 декабря 1925 года. Вальтер Дамрош дирижировал оркестром Нью-Йоркской филармонии. Когда прозвучал фортиссимо заключительный аккорд, публика разразилась овацией.

«Своим новым сочинением, — поэтично писал Дамрош, — Гершвин одел в классическое платье сольного концерта эту необыкновенно самостоятельную современную молодую даму «леди джаз», танцующую на своем пути через весь мир вплоть до эскимосов на севере и полинезийцев на южных островах». Концерт Гершвина — это не концерт в строго классическом стиле.

Первая часть — Allegro — начинается действительно очень необычно, — одними литаврами, подобными ударами грома; затем вступают тарелки и барабаны, поддерживая ритмическими акцентами весь оркестр. Меньше всего это вступление похоже на классическую экспозицию. Оно вселяет в слушателя чувство напряженного ожидания. Наконец вступает фортепиано, в партии которого излагается похожая на импровизацию синкопированная тема, раскрывающаяся вскоре как главная

мысль всего концерта. Гершвин охотно противопоставляет первой теме вторую, звучащую контрапунктом, излагая главным образом одну в партии фортепиано, а другую в оркестре, и при удобном случае — наоборот. Вычленив данные где-нибудь намеком мотивы, Гершвин все время стремится к созданию контрастов.

Фортепианная партия разворачивается то в полные веселого задора арабески, то в сжатые цепи аккордов.

В медленной части концерта Гершвину действительно удалось по-новому использовать нечто от джазового принципа инструментальной импровизации, перенесенного в концертно-симфонический жанр. Это удалось ему не потому, что композитор втиснул джаз, как писал Дамрош, в форму классического концерта, а наоборот, благодаря нарушению классической формы, что позволило внести в концерт элементы джазового стиля. Как бы издали звучит призыв одинокой валторны. Три кларнета создают фон, над которым поднимается выразительная мелодия, исполняемая засурдиненной трубой и лишь на короткие промежутки времени появляющаяся у гобоя. Со вступлением фортепиано, излагающего новую, оживленную шутливыми форшлагами тему, темп ускоряется. Местами эта часть инструментована очень изысканно, как, например, при противопоставлении фортепиано одним первым скрипкам или в том случае, когда сольному струнному квартету поручено сопровождение флейты. В фортепианной каденции вырастает, как намек, еще одна, новая тема, которая затем звучит в струнной группе как патетический гимн. В конце части снова возникает настроение начала, но вместо трубы тему ведет флейта. Звучание как бы постепенно истаявает.

Во второй части — *Andante* — нетрудно различить трехчастную структуру, а в финале — *Allegro agitato* — безошибочно угадывается форма рондо. Его все время повторяющаяся тема состоит из моторных колотящих репетиций в партии фортепиано, подготовленных бурным оркестровым вступлением. Полные блеска рефрены сменяются эпизодами, в которых Гершвин использует музыкальные мысли из первых двух частей концерта. Прекрасно то место, где у первых скрипок звучит украшенная форшлагами тема из средней части, скерцозно обыгрываемая роялем, и затем динамическая кульминация, когда главная тема первой части и неотделимый от нее контрапункт разрастаются до грандиозных размеров.

В едва сдерживаемой коде (в ее заключительной части) врывается еще раз грохочущий мотив литавр, которым открывался концерт.

За фортепианным концертом последовали три прелюдии для фортепиано (1926 г.) и пьеса для симфонического оркестра «Американец в Париже» (1928 г.), где нашли свое отражение впечатления Гершвина от поездки в Париж.

В 1931 году была написана Вторая рапсодия для фортепиано с оркестром и вскоре «Кубинская увертюра», сочинение для оркестра и кубинских ударных инструментов, в котором Гершвин выразил свои впечатления от пребывания на Кубе и знакомства с музыкальной культурой кубинского народа. В 1935 году Гершвин создает свое, пожалуй, самое значительное сочинение — трехактную оперу «Порги и Бесс» на сюжет пьесы Дюбоси Дороти Хейуард «Порги», посвященной жизни негритянской бедноты. До сегодняшнего дня эта опера считается самым ярким образцом американского оперного искусства.

Однако уже с того памятного дня — 3 декабря 1925 года, когда в Карнеги-Холл был впервые исполнен его фортепианный концерт, Джордж Гершвин стал принадлежать к первому ряду американских композиторов. Гершвин превзошел своих коллег в популярности.

Отрицательные рецензии, которые ставили в упрек новому сочинению технические недостатки, нечеткость формы и традиционную гармонию, не могли воспрепятствовать тому, что концерт вскоре стал принадлежать к наиболее часто исполняемым произведениям новой американской симфонической музыки. Очень скоро он покориł также и европейские эстрады. Выдающиеся пианисты-виртуозы включали его в свой репертуар, исполняя концерт всегда с неизменным успехом.

Когда английский дирижер Альберт Коутс составил в 1930 году список из 50-ти самых значительных современных произведений, в этом списке единственным американцем был Джордж Гершвин, представленный своим фортепианным концертом.

Ныне список выдающихся современных произведений по сравнению с 1930 годом намного расширился, но фортепианный концерт Гершвина по-прежнему продолжает оставаться в нем.

В Советском Союзе фортепианный концерт Фа мажор Гершвина издается впервые.

В. СТРУКОВ

ДЖОРДЖ ГЕРШВИН
(1898 - 1937)

Cor.
Cl.
V-la

V - c.
C - b.

*) Мелкие ноты в партии I-го фортепиано являются дополнительными оркестровыми голосами, которые неисполнимы в одной партии II-го фортепиано.

I

mf $\rightarrow$ *p* $\leftarrow$ *f*

II

mf

tr^b

I

rit.

II

mp

pp

rit.

tr^b

I

a tempo

p (Fl.) Cl.

f (Ob.)

(Cl.)

II

a tempo
(Archi e Fati)

p cresc.

Ottoni

f

I

2 V-ni

meno

ff

p

V-le

V-c.

II

meno

ff

p

Fl.

I

Archì *mf* poco a poco cresc.

Fl.
Ob.

mf poco a poco cresc.

Fiatì

II

I

II

I *Archi*
Cor.
Ottoni

poco meno *a tempo*

mf poco a poco cresc.

V-la
Cor.

Fag.

II

poco meno *a tempo*

f marcato

P-tti
tr^b

V-ni
Fl.
Ob.

poco a poco cresc.

Timp. *Gr.C.* *T-ro*

I

m.d. *Cl.* *3* *3* *3* *3*

m.d. *3* *3* *3* *3*

II

Tr-be

ff *ff*

I

II

Ottoni

I

cresc.
Ottoni

II

cresc.

8.

meno mosso

I

fff

meno mosso

II

fff *m.d.* *p*

tr^b *m.s.* *tr^b*

8.

Poco meno mosso (♩=104)

I solo

f *m.d.* *gliss.* *p*

First system of a musical score for piano, measures 1-16. The score is written for the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first system consists of measures 1-4. The second system consists of measures 5-8. The third system consists of measures 9-12. The fourth system consists of measures 13-16. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system ends with a double bar line. The second system ends with a double bar line. The third system ends with a double bar line. The fourth system ends with a double bar line. The score is marked with a large 'I' on the left side of each system. The first system is marked with a '3' in the right hand. The second system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a 'm.s.' in the left hand. The third system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a '3' in the left hand. The fourth system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a '3' in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system ends with a double bar line. The second system ends with a double bar line. The third system ends with a double bar line. The fourth system ends with a double bar line. The score is marked with a large 'I' on the left side of each system. The first system is marked with a '3' in the right hand. The second system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a 'm.s.' in the left hand. The third system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a '3' in the left hand. The fourth system is marked with a '3' in the right hand and a '3' in the left hand.

I

I

I

I

cresc. e accel.

più moderato

ritard.

p

4177

a tempo poco rubato

11

I

p *espress.*

II

V-la
C. ingl.

p *espress.*

I

II

I

II

Fl.
V-ni
Ob.

mf

C-b.

8

I

II

m.s.

m.s.

m.s.

I

II

m.s.

m.s.

8 accel.

13

I

8 Molto meno mosso

I

I

sub. molto rit.

Allegro (♩ = 144)

I

Archi

Allegro (♩ = 144)

Ob.

mf

II

V-c.
Fag.

14

I

Fl.

Archi

m.s.

poco a poco cresc.

Tr-ba

II

Cl.

Ob.

simile

poco a poco cresc.

I

Fl. 2 V-ni

Tuba

II

Fl. V-ni

Cor.

Fag. V-la

f Tutti

m.s.

3

I

Cor.

decresc.

II

Fl. V-ni

decresc.

Fag.

m.s.

3

I

p *cresc.*

Fl. *tr*

tr

tr

II

pp *poco a poco cresc.*

Cl. *tr*

tr

tr

The image displays a page from a musical score for the piece "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and harp, with two systems of staves. The first system shows the piano part with complex chords and the harp part with arpeggiated figures. The second system shows the piano part with trills and the harp part with a tutti section marked "cresc. e accel!".

The second system of the musical score, labeled 'II' on the left, continues the composition. It features two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The treble staff contains a series of chords, many of which are marked with an accent (>) and a fermata. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, also marked with an accent (>) and a fermata. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble staff and a final note in the bass staff.

I

m. d.
m. s. p
legato e ritard.

II

ff
p
legato e ritard.

I

Tempo I
f
m. s.

II

Tempo I
Arch. e Fiati
f

I

II

The image displays a page from a musical score, specifically for the piece 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is arranged in two systems, labeled I and II. Each system consists of two staves, one for the upper voice (treble clef) and one for the lower voice (bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (I) shows a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The second system (II) continues the melody and bass line, with a notable triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff towards the end of the system. The score is printed on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

simile

8

Alla breve ($\text{♩} = 88$)

p

3

Alla breve ($\text{♩} = 88$)

m.d.
Cl.
p

Fag.

Cor.

Cl. Fag.

V-c.

I

Cor.
p

Cl. Fag.

II

V-ni

The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves labeled I and II. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

System 1:

- Staff I: Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Staff II: Bass clef, contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Instrumentation label: "Ob. V-ni" (Oboe and Violins).

System 2:

- Staff I: Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Staff II: Bass clef, contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Instrumentation labels: "Fl. V-ni" (Flute and Violins) in the first measure, "Ob. V-ni" (Oboe and Violins) in the second measure, and "V-ni" (Violins) in the third measure.

System 3:

- Staff I: Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Staff II: Bass clef, contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Instrumentation labels: "Ob. V-ni" (Oboe and Violins) in the second measure, and "Fl. Ob. V-ni" (Flute, Oboe, and Violins) in the third measure.

I

Fl.
Ob.

Archi
p sub. *cresc.*

p V-c *m.d.*

I

p

V-la

pp sub.
m.d.
v.e.

I

II

I
 II
 Fl.
 V-ni
 p
 (b)
 I
 p
 Archi
 Fiati
 mf
 p
 m.s. m.d.
 Fag.
 I
 II
 f
 FL.

Musical score for strings and woodwinds, measures 1-8. The score is written for two string sections (I and II), Flute (Fl.), Violin (V-ni), and Bassoon (Fag.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, beams, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f). The string sections play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The woodwinds play a melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The bassoon enters in measure 6 with a melodic line.

I

II

p

pp Cl. b.

I

II

Cl.

I

II

Cor.

f p sub! Archi pizz.

Archi pizz.

I

II

p

pp

Cl.

I

II

Cl., Cl. b.

I

II

V-ni

V-c.

sf-p

I

II

I

II

p

Cor.

I

II

cresc.

Ob. Archi

4 Cor.

I

II

f

solo Cor.

sf p

I

II

I

II

p

pp

Fl. *b*

Fag.

I

II

pp Archi

I

II

rit.

rit.

Moderato cantabile (♩=100)

I

pp

II

Moderato cantabile (♩=100)

C. ingl.
Archi
p

I

II

I

II

I

II

First system:

- Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef contains chords and single notes.
- Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef contains chords and single notes.

Second system:

- Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef contains chords and single notes. A *cresc.* marking appears in the final measure.
- Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef contains chords and single notes. A *cresc.* marking appears in the final measure.

Third system:

- Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets. Bass clef contains chords and single notes. A *ff* marking is present in the first measure.
- Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets. Bass clef contains chords and single notes. A *ff m.d.* marking is present in the first measure. A *m.s.* marking is at the bottom.

Fourth system:

- Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets. Bass clef contains chords and single notes.
- Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets. Bass clef contains chords and single notes.

I

II

m.d.

m.s.

rit.

I

II

m.d.

rit.

Allegro molto (♩:120)

I

accentuato

Allegro molto (♩:120)

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

II

I

m.s.

8

II

p

I

m.d.

m.s.

f

II

tr

m.s.

p

f

I

II

p

I

7 *m.d.* 3 3

tr

II

I

m.d. 3 3 3

II

I

3 3 3 3

II

tr

Poco meno scherzando (♩:96)

I

rit.

p

II

rit.

Poco meno scherzando (♩:96)

I

tr

I

tr

I

II

pp

I

II

tr

8

I

I

m.d.

3

I

II

p legato

I

tr

f

3

p

I

II

I

II

I

II

This page of musical notation is for the piece "L'Espresso" by Claude Debussy, from the opera "Pelléas et Mélisande". The score is written for piano and strings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in a classic, slightly aged style with a light beige background.

The notation consists of several systems, each with a piano part (treble and bass staves) and a string part (treble and bass staves). The piano part features arpeggiated chords and triplets, while the string part has a melodic line. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *poco a poco cresc.* (gradually increasing), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The string part includes a section labeled "Fiat" and a section labeled "Arch. Ottoni" (Archi and Ottone).

8

I

II

8

I

II

8

I

II

rit.

ff

(b) rit.

ff

I

II

molto rit.

Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs, key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The staff is mostly empty, with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end.

Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs, key signature of three flats. The staff contains a melodic line with accents (>) and a descending sequence of notes. The tempo marking *molto rit.* is above the staff.

Grandioso

I

Cor.

II

Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs, key signature of three flats, 4/4 time. The staff features dense triplets (3) and chords. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs, key signature of three flats, 4/4 time. The staff features a melodic line with a fermata and chords. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

Cor.: Treble clef, key signature of three flats, 4/4 time. The staff features a melodic line with a fermata. The dynamic marking *ff* is present.

Handwritten musical score on page 43, featuring two systems of staves labeled I and II. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C).

System I:

- Staff I (Treble and Bass): Features complex chordal textures with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass line includes a double bar line with a repeat sign.
- Staff II (Treble and Bass): Continues the harmonic texture with similar triplet and sixteenth-note figures. The bass line includes a double bar line with a repeat sign.

System II:

- Staff I (Treble and Bass): Features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets. The bass line includes a double bar line with a repeat sign.
- Staff II (Treble and Bass): Continues the harmonic texture with similar triplet and sixteenth-note figures. The bass line includes a double bar line with a repeat sign.

The score is written on a light brown background with black ink. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings.

I

II

8.

Red.

I

II

8.

rall.

I

II

dim.

p

Ped.

Allegro (♩=80)

8

I

pp

II

pp *Ottoni*

Allegro (♩=80)

I

II

p

p Fiati

I

II

f

f Archi

I

II

This musical score is divided into three systems, each featuring a piano (II) and an orchestra (I). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

System 1: The piano part (II) begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, playing a rhythmic pattern. The orchestra (I) has a rest for the first two measures, then enters with a dense, sustained chordal texture marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). Percussion includes Timp. (timpani), P-tti (small bells), m. d. tr. (mildly damped triangle), T-ro (tom-tom), and Gr. C. (gong). A *V-ni* (violin) part is also indicated. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final measures of the system.

System 2: The piano part (II) continues with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The orchestra (I) has a rest for the first two measures. The piano part features triplet markings (*3*) in the final measures. The orchestra part is mostly empty.

System 3: The piano part (II) features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic in the first measure, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic. The orchestra (I) enters with a *f* (forte) dynamic, playing a complex, rapid texture. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final measures of the system.

4177

8

I

II

8

I

II

8

I

II

cresc.

cresc.

p

f pp

Cor.

m. d.
Tr-ni

3

7

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for three systems. Each system has two parts, I and II. The first system has a '3' marking under the II part. The second system has 'cresc.' markings under both I and II parts. The third system has 'p' and 'f pp' markings under the I part, 'Cor.' under the II part, and a '3' marking under the I part. The score is written in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

This page of musical notation is for a piano and horn ensemble. It consists of four systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled 'I' and 'II'. The second system is labeled 'I' and 'II'. The third system is labeled 'I' and 'II'. The fourth system is labeled 'I' and 'II'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'Tr-ni', 'Cor.', 'm.s.', and 'stacc.'.

simile

I

II

I

II

ff-p

I

II

ff-p

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. Staff I is in the treble clef and plays a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout the piece. Staff II is in the bass clef and is mostly silent, with a final measure in the second system featuring a fortissimo-to-piano (*ff-p*) dynamic marking and a long note. The third system shows a similar fortissimo-to-piano (*ff-p*) dynamic marking for Staff II. The score is marked 'simile' at the beginning.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with two staves labeled I and II.

System 1:

- Staff I:** Bass clef, key signature of two flats. It contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with beams.
- Staff II:** Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats. It begins with a dynamic marking of *ff p*. The treble staff has a long, sustained note with a slur. The bass staff has a similar sustained note. There are some additional notes and rests.

System 2:

- Staff I:** Bass clef, key signature of two flats. It features a complex passage with many triplets, indicated by the number '3' above or below the notes.
- Staff II:** Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats. It contains several horizontal lines, indicating rests or sustained notes.

System 3:

- Staff I:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It starts with a dynamic marking of *mp* and contains a series of chords and single notes.
- Staff II:** Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats. It starts with a dynamic marking of *p* and includes the text "Fag. V-c." (Fagotto, Violoncello). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Woodwind I (I)

Woodwind II (II)

Archi

Tr-ni

P-tti

Tutti

simile

fff

8

I

II

ppp cresc.

simile

8

I

II

pp

p

f

8

I

II

ff

ff

p

ff

II

Andante con moto

sola Tr-ba (con sord.)

Piano I

pp
V-c.

Andante con moto

Piano II

Cl.
pp B.Cl.

I

II

m.d.

I

mp

II

2 Vl
V-la
p
V-c.

The musical score is organized into three systems, each with two staves labeled I and II. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

- System 1:**
 - Staff I: Flute I (Fl.) and Flute II (Fl.).
 - Staff II: Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Violins (2 Vl.), Viola (V-la), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass.
- System 2:**
 - Staff I: Flute I (Fl.) and Flute II (Fl.).
 - Staff II: Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass.
- System 3:**
 - Staff I: Flute I (Fl.) and Flute II (Fl.).
 - Staff II: Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Cl. b.), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

I

II

I

II

I

II

Ob.

V-ni
calmato
C. ingl.

V-le

Cor.

poco rit.

V-c.

poco rit.

a tempo Tr-ba

pp

a tempo Cl.

pp Cl. b.

mp

V-le
Cor.

p V-c.

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with two staves. The first system features a Trumpet (Tr-ba) and a Clarinet (Cl.) part. The second system features a Clarinet (Cl.) and a Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b.) part. The third system features a Trumpet (Tr-ba) and a Clarinet (Cl.) part. The fourth system features a Clarinet (Cl.) and a Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b.) part. The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp*, *mp*, and *p*, and tempo markings such as *a tempo*. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time.

I

II

C. ingl.

Fag.

V-c.

stacc.

Più mosso

I

II

stacc.

Più mosso

Archi

Fag.

I

II

Cl.

Archi

8-----

stacc.

Cl.

stacc.

Archi

Cl.

Fl.

C. ingi.

Cl.

Archi

8-----

8-----

Archi

Cl.

I

II

Fl. 8

Archi

I

II

Ob.

Cl. ()

rit. a tempo

rit. a tempo

I

II

poco rit. a tempo

pp

poco rit. a tempo

V-ni p

I

II

p

I

II

I

II

Tr-ba
Tr-ne

I

p *pp*

V-ni

II

p *pp*

I

p

8

II

p V-le

I

poco rit. a tempo

8

mf

II

Ob. Cl. Cor.

poco rit. a tempo

The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves labeled I and II. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The first system includes the instruction "V-ni, Cl." above the first staff and "mp Archi, Cor." above the second staff. The notation features various musical symbols including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings like *mp*. The second system continues the musical development with similar notation. The third system also follows the same pattern. The page number 4177 is located at the bottom center.

I

II

V-ni, Cl.

mp Archi, Cor.

I

II

I

II

4177

I

II

Fl. V-ni
Cl.

I

II

stacc.

I

II

legato

I
 II
 I
 II
 I
 II
 Ob.
 Fag.
 poco rit. a tempo
 poco rit. a tempo
 Fag.

V-no solo

Archi

più mosso

più mosso

Cl.
Cl.b.
Fag.

The musical score is written for Violin I, Violin II, and Arches. The key signature changes from D major (four sharps) to B-flat major (two flats). The tempo changes to 'più mosso'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows Violin I and II, and Arches. The second system shows Violin I and II. The third system shows Violin I and II, and Woodwinds (Clarinets, Bassoon). The Violin I part has a solo section in the first system. The Arches part has a solo section in the first system. The Violin II part has a solo section in the first system. The Woodwinds part has a solo section in the third system.

I

rit.

II

rit.
V-ni II
V-le

I

Tempo I
Fl.
p
Tr-ba
p

II

Tempo I
Cl.
p
Cl.b.
C.b.

I

II

m.l.
m.s.

m.l.
m.s.

m.s. 4177

Tr-ba

I

II

V.le

V.c.

m.d.

Cl.

m.s.

rubato

p

rit.

deliberato

f

m.d.

poco a poco accel. e dim.

69

I

I

8

Moderato

pp

p

I

I

dim.

p *egualmente*

I

CADENZA

val

8

I

val

8 *m.s.***Espressivo con moto**

I

II

Archi
Ob.
C.ingl.

mf

Espressivo con moto

Fiat,
Ottoni

I

II

I

8

mf

II

p

mf

This musical score is divided into two systems, each featuring piano (I and II) and orchestral parts. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 8/8.

System 1:

- Piano I:** Features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with an 8-measure rest symbol.
- Piano II:** Features a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests.
- Orchestra:** Includes parts for **Archi** (strings) and **Cor.** (cori). The string part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests. The cori part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests.

System 2:

- Piano I:** Features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests, marked with an 8-measure rest symbol.
- Piano II:** Features a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests.
- Orchestra:** Includes parts for **Archi** (strings) and **Cor.** (cori). The string part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests. The cori part has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests.

72

poco accel. *più moderato*

mp

poco accel. *più moderato*

mp

p

Fl.

dolce *p*

Archi

ten.

p

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system contains two staves for strings, labeled 'I' and 'II' on the left. The first system also includes a flute part (Fl.) and an archi part (Archi). The tempo markings 'poco accel.' and 'più moderato' appear at the top of the first system and above the second system. Dynamic markings 'mp' and 'p' are placed within the staves. Performance instructions like 'ten.' and 'dolce' are also present. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, and various musical symbols like notes, rests, and slurs.

First system (measures 1-2):

- Section I: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line.
- Section II: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line. The word "Archi" is written above the staff.

Second system (measures 3-4):

- Section I: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line. The word "poco rit." is written above the staff. The dynamic "p" is written below the staff. The tempo "Tempo I" is written above the staff.
- Section II: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line. The word "poco rit. e dim." is written above the staff. The dynamic "pp" is written below the staff. The tempo "Tempo I" is written above the staff. The woodwind parts are indicated: "Ob." (Oboe) and "Cl." (Clarinet) for the treble staff, and "V-c. div." (Violoncello division) for the bass staff.

Third system (measures 5-6):

- Section I: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line.
- Section II: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a similar line.

I

II

I

II

I

II

8

8

più mosso

f

m.s.

8

più mosso

Tutti

f

I

II

I

II

I

II

Tutti poco a poco cresc. e accel.

Tutti poco a poco cresc. e accel.

I

II

I

II

I

II

ff *simile*

Timp.

mp

The image displays a musical score for two systems of strings, each consisting of parts I and II. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a series of staves, with parts I and II grouped by brackets. The first system includes a section for *Ottoni* (Horns) and a section for *Tutti* (Tutti). The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *sf Tutti*. The second system continues the musical material, with a final section marked *ff*. The score is printed on a single page, with the page number 77 in the top right corner.

I

II

ff *Ottoni*

sf *Tutti*

I

II

ff

I

II

ff

Tempo I

I

p

II

Fl.

p

I

II

I

II

Ob.

p Fl. Cl.

rit.

Allegro con brio III

Piano II

ff m.d.

V.le
Cl.
Tr-ni
Fag.

Tr-be
Cor.

L'istesso tempo

II

Archi e Fiati

Tr-be

II

Ottoni

Archi
Fiati

II

Archi
Cor.

Fiati
Tr-be

II

Tr-be
Tr-ni

I

f marcato

II

First system of music, measures 1-3. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The first staff (I) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The second staff (II) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The tempo is marked *f marcato*.

I

Second system of music, measures 4-7. The key signature is three flats. The first staff (I) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The second staff (II) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

Lo stesso tempo

I

Third system of music, measures 8-11. The key signature is three flats. The first staff (I) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The second staff (II) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The tempo is marked *Lo stesso tempo*.

I

Fourth system of music, measures 12-15. The key signature is three flats. The first staff (I) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The second staff (II) has a treble clef and a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

I

I

II

Archi
Fiati
O ttoni

I

mf

II

Sil.

stacc.

I

II

Poco mosso

I

p

II

Poco mosso

I

8.

f

II

I

f *decresc.*

II

I

poco a poco cresc.

p

I

f

I

f *mf*

marcato

f *gliss.*

f *Cor.*

II

I

II

m.d.

I

II

I

II

m.s.

m.d.

leggero

I

II

legato

p

m.s.

Cl.

Ob.

Archi

This musical score is for a piano accompaniment, consisting of two systems. Each system contains two staves, labeled I and II. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano literature, featuring arpeggiated chords and flowing melodic lines.

System 1:

- Staff I:** Features a continuous arpeggiated accompaniment pattern. The right hand plays chords in eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line with eighth notes.
- Staff II:** Contains a melodic line in the right hand, often with slurs and ties, and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

System 2:

- Staff I:** Continues the arpeggiated accompaniment pattern from the first system.
- Staff II:** Continues the melodic line, which includes a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure of the system.

I

II

I

II

L'istesso tempo

I

II

I

II

I

II

mf *m.d.*

I

II

mf *m.d.* Cl. b.

V-c. Fag.

II

Tr-be

Archi

Cor.

Tr-be

Ob. Cl.

Cor.

m.s.

I

Cor.

T-ro

V-c.

VI. Fl.

Ob. Cl.

Tr-ba

f

Poco meno con grazia

I

Poco meno con grazia

II

p

Archi

a tempo

I

mf

a tempo

Fl.
Cl. #*mf*Cor.
Archi

II

I

II

Tr-ni

I

II

Picc.
Fl. #

Fl.
Cl.

90

V-ni

p marcato

Tr-ba

V-c. *f*

8

8

8

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with two staves (I and II). The first system features a V-ni part with a marcato pattern and a Tr-ba part with eighth notes. The second system features a V-ni part with a marcato pattern and a Tr-ba part with eighth notes. The third system features a V-ni part with a marcato pattern and a Tr-ba part with eighth notes. The V-c. part is a continuous eighth-note pattern.

I

m. s.

II

I

mp

II

Ob.

p

Tr-ba

L'istesso tempo

I

m. d.

L'istesso tempo

II

8

I *mf*

II

I

II

I

II

Cor.

Tr-ni

4177

I *Flati*

II *Archi*
Ottoni

I *Poco meno con grazia*
mf

II *Poco meno con grazia*
mf

I *a tempo*
f legato

II *a tempo*

8

I

m.s. Fiati

II

Ottoni

fp *fp*

I

m.d.

II

fp *fp* *fp* *fp*

I

p *leggiere*

II

legato Archi *p*

Cl. Fag.

4177

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for measures 4177 through 4180. The score is written for two string sections (I and II) and woodwinds. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. In measure 4177, the strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, and Clarinets/Fagot) play a melodic line. In measure 4178, the strings continue their pattern, and the woodwinds play a similar melodic line. In measure 4179, the strings play a more complex pattern, and the woodwinds play a melodic line. In measure 4180, the strings play a final pattern, and the woodwinds play a melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The musical score is organized into three systems, each containing two staves labeled I and II. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.
System 1: Staff I contains a continuous stream of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Staff II features a series of chords, some with slurs indicating sustained sounds.
System 2: Staff I continues with intricate rhythmic patterns, including some notes with accidentals (sharps and flats). Staff II has fewer notes, focusing on chordal structures and longer durations.
System 3: Staff I shows a change in texture with more eighth and sixteenth notes. Staff II includes a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) at the beginning and ends with a final chord.
The notation includes various musical symbols: treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, note heads, stems, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

I

II

I

II

Poco rubato **a tempo**

I

Poco rubato **a tempo**

II

I

II

I

II

marcato f

Ottoni

marcato

f Ottoni

I

II

I

II

I

II

Fiat

p

f

m.d.

I

II

m.s.

p

Handwritten musical score for two instruments, I and II, in E-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into three systems.

System 1: Instrument I (treble and bass staves) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Instrument II (treble and bass staves) plays a bass line with eighth notes. Both parts start with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 2: Instrument I continues with a more complex melodic line, while Instrument II plays a simpler bass line.

System 3: Instrument I plays a melodic line with eighth notes, while Instrument II plays a bass line with eighth notes. The score ends with a final cadence.

System 1:

- Staff I:** Melodic line with dynamics *m.d.* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The key signature is three flats.
- Staff II:** Rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Includes markings *Sil.* (silence) and *8...* (octave).

System 2:

- Staff I:** Melodic line with dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff II:** Rhythmic pattern with dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 3:

- Staff I:** Melodic line with dynamics *p* (piano) and *leggiere m.s.* (leggiero mezzo-soprano).
- Staff II:** Rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p* (piano) and *leggiere m.s.* (leggiero mezzo-soprano). Includes the instruction *Archi, Flati pleggiere* (Archi, Flati pleggiere).

The musical score is organized into two systems, each consisting of two staves labeled I and II. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The first system (top) shows a dense texture with many beamed notes and rests. The second system (middle) continues this complexity, with some measures featuring slurs and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The third system (bottom) also maintains the intricate rhythmic patterns, with some measures showing a change in key signature to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century musical notation.

I

II

m.d.

Cor.

mf

f

I

Poco meno

A tempo

I

con grazia

f

I

mf

I

dim.

p

I

poco a poco cresc.

I

8

II

Tutti

I

II

L'istesso tempo

I

f

L'istesso tempo

II

f

m. s.

I

II

8

I

II

8

I

II

poco rit.

I

II

poco rit.

Ptti

Tempo I Grandioso

I

ff

Cor.

ff

Tempo I Grandioso

8

II

I

II

4177

System I:

Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs. Key signature: four flats. Time signature: common. The staff contains complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and eighth notes.

Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Key signature: four flats. Time signature: common. The staff contains a more melodic line with eighth notes and triplets.

System II:

Staff I: Treble and Bass clefs. Key signature: four flats. Time signature: common. The staff contains complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and eighth notes.

Staff II: Treble and Bass clefs. Key signature: four flats. Time signature: common. The staff contains a more melodic line with eighth notes and triplets.

Ed.

8

I

rall.

dim.

red.

8

II

rall.

dim.

3

molto rit.

8

I

Con brio

f

m.d.

molto rit.

Con brio

II

I

brillante

I

I

I

II

m. s.

4177

ДЖОРДЖ ГЕРШВИН
КОНЦЕРТ ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО С ОРКЕСТРОМ
Переложение для двух фортепиано

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